

法規名稱：跟蹤騷擾防制法

公布日期：民國 110 年 12 月 01 日

第 1 條

為保護個人身心安全、行動自由、生活私密領域及資訊隱私，免於受到跟蹤騷擾行為侵擾，維護個人人格尊嚴，特制定本法。

第 2 條

本法所稱主管機關：在中央為內政部；在直轄市為直轄市政府；在縣（市）為縣（市）政府。

本法所定事項，主管機關及目的事業主管機關應就其權責範圍，依跟蹤騷擾防制之需要，主動規劃所需保護、預防及宣導措施，對涉及相關機關之防制業務，並應全力配合。其權責如下：

- 一、主管機關：負責防制政策、法規與方案之研究、規劃、訂定及解釋；案件之統計及公布；人員在職教育訓練；其他統籌及督導防制跟蹤騷擾行為等相關事宜。
- 二、社政主管機關：跟蹤騷擾被害人保護扶助工作、配合推動跟蹤騷擾防制措施及宣導等相關事宜。
- 三、衛生主管機關：跟蹤騷擾被害人身心治療、諮商及提供經法院命完成相對人治療性處遇計畫等相關事宜。
- 四、教育主管機關：各級學校跟蹤騷擾防制教育之推動、跟蹤騷擾被害人就學權益維護及學校輔導諮商支持、校園跟蹤騷擾事件處理之改善等相關事宜。
- 五、勞動主管機關：被害人之職業安全、職場防制教育、提供或轉介當事人身心治療及諮商等相關事宜。
- 六、法務主管機關：跟蹤騷擾犯罪之偵查、矯正及再犯預防等刑事司法相關事宜。
- 七、其他跟蹤騷擾行為防制措施，由相關目的事業主管機關依職權辦理。

中央主管機關為推動前述事項應設置防制跟蹤騷擾推動諮詢小組，遴聘（派）學者專家、民間團體及相關機關代表之人數，不得少於總數二分之一，且任一性別人數不得少於總數三分之一。

第 3 條

本法所稱跟蹤騷擾行為，指以人員、車輛、工具、設備、電子通訊、網際網路或其他方法，對特定人反覆或持續為違反其意願且與性或性別有關之下列行為之一，使之心

生畏怖，足以影響其日常生活或社會活動：

- 一、監視、觀察、跟蹤或知悉特定人行蹤。
- 二、以盯梢、守候、尾隨或其他類似方式接近特定人之住所、居所、學校、工作場所、經常出入或活動之場所。
- 三、對特定人為警告、威脅、嘲弄、辱罵、歧視、仇恨、貶抑或其他相類之言語或動作。
- 四、以電話、傳真、電子通訊、網際網路或其他設備，對特定人進行干擾。
- 五、對特定人要求約會、聯絡或為其他追求行為。
- 六、對特定人寄送、留置、展示或播送文字、圖畫、聲音、影像或其他物品。
- 七、向特定人告知或出示有害其名譽之訊息或物品。
- 八、濫用特定人資料或未經其同意，訂購貨品或服務。

對特定人之配偶、直系血親、同居親屬或與特定人社會生活關係密切之人，以前項之方法反覆或持續為違反其意願而與性或性別無關之各款行為之一，使之心生畏怖，足以影響其日常生活或社會活動，亦為本法所稱跟蹤騷擾行為。

第 4 條

警察機關受理跟蹤騷擾行為案件，應即開始調查、製作書面紀錄，並告知被害人得行使之權利及服務措施。

前項案件經調查有跟蹤騷擾行為之犯罪嫌疑者，警察機關應依職權或被害人之請求，核發書面告誡予行為人；必要時，並應採取其他保護被害人之適當措施。

行為人或被害人對於警察機關核發或不核發書面告誡不服時，得於收受書面告誡或不核發書面告誡之通知後十日內，經原警察機關向其上級警察機關表示異議。

前項異議，原警察機關認為有理由者，應立即更正之；認為無理由者，應於五日內加具書面理由送上級警察機關決定。上級警察機關認為有理由者，應立即更正之；認為無理由者，應予維持。

行為人或被害人對於前項上級警察機關之決定，不得再聲明不服。

第 5 條

行為人經警察機關依前條第二項規定為書面告誡後二年內，再為跟蹤騷擾行為者，被害人得向法院聲請保護令；被害人為未成年人、身心障礙者或因故難以委任代理人者，其配偶、法定代理人、三親等內之血親或姻親，得為其向法院聲請之。

檢察官或警察機關得依職權向法院聲請保護令。

保護令之聲請、撤銷、變更、延長及抗告，均免徵裁判費，並準用民事訴訟法第七十七條之二十三第四項規定。

家庭暴力防治法所定家庭成員間、現有或曾有親密關係之未同居伴侶間之跟蹤騷擾行為，應依家庭暴力防治法規定聲請民事保護令，不適用本法關於保護令之規定。

第 6 條

保護令之聲請，應以書狀為之，由被害人之住居所地、相對人之住居所地或跟蹤騷擾行為地或結果地之地方法院管轄。

法院為定管轄權，得調查被害人或相對人之住居所。經聲請人或被害人要求保密被害人住居所者，法院應以秘密方式訊問，將該筆錄及相關資料密封，並禁止閱覽。

第 7 條

前條聲請書應載明下列各款事項：

- 一、聲請人、被害人姓名及住所或居所；聲請人為機關者，其名稱及公務所。
- 二、相對人姓名、住所或居所及身分證明文件字號。
- 三、有法定代理人、代理人者，其姓名、住所或居所及法定代理人與當事人之關係。
- 四、聲請之意旨及其原因事實；聲請之意旨應包括聲請核發之具體措施。
- 五、供證明或釋明用之證據。
- 六、附屬文件及其件數。
- 七、法院。
- 八、年、月、日。

前項聲請書得不記載聲請人或被害人住居所，僅記載其送達處所。

聲請人或其代理人應於聲請書內簽名；其不能簽名者，得使他人代書姓名，由聲請人或其代理人蓋章或按指印。

第 8 條

聲請保護令之程式或要件有欠缺者，法院應以裁定駁回之。但其情形可以補正者，應定期間先命補正。

第 9 條

法院收受聲請書後，除得定期間命聲請人以書狀或於期日就特定事項詳為陳述外，應速將聲請書繕本送達於相對人，並限期命其陳述意見。

第 10 條

保護令案件之審理不公開。

法院得依職權或依聲請調查事實及必要之證據，並得隔別訊問；必要時得依聲請或依職權於法庭外為之，或採有聲音及影像相互傳送之科技設備或其他適當隔離措施。

法院為調查事實，得命當事人或法定代理人親自到場。

法院認為當事人之聲明或陳述不明瞭或不完足者，得曉諭其敘明或補充之。

法院受理保護令之聲請後，應即行審理程序，不得以被害人、聲請人及相對人間有其他案件偵查或訴訟繫屬為由，延緩核發保護令。

因職務或業務知悉或持有被害人姓名、出生年月日、住居所及其他足資識別其身分之資料者，除法律另有規定外，應予保密。警察人員必要時應採取保護被害人之安全措施。

行政機關、司法機關所製作必須公示之文書，不得揭露被害人之姓名、出生年月日、住居所及其他足資識別被害人身分之資訊。

第 11 條

被害人以外之聲請人因死亡、喪失資格或其他事由致不能續行程序者，其他有聲請權人得於該事由發生時起十日內聲明承受程序；法院亦得依職權通知承受程序。

前項情形雖無人承受程序，法院認為必要時，應續行之。

被害人或相對人於裁定確定前死亡者，關於本案視為程序終結。

第 12 條

法院於審理終結後，認有跟蹤騷擾行為之事實且有必要者，應依聲請或依職權核發包括下列一款或數款之保護令：

- 一、禁止相對人為第三條第一項各款行為之一，並得命相對人遠離特定場所一定距離。
- 二、禁止相對人查閱被害人戶籍資料。
- 三、命相對人完成治療性處遇計畫。
- 四、其他為防止相對人再為跟蹤騷擾行為之必要措施。

相對人治療性處遇計畫相關規範，由中央衛生主管機關定之。

保護令得不記載聲請人之住所、居所及其他聯絡資訊。

第 13 條

保護令有效期間最長為二年，自核發時起生效。

保護令有效期間屆滿前，法院得依被害人或第五條第一項後段規定聲請權人之聲請或依職權撤銷、變更或延長之；保護令有效期間之延長，每次不得超過二年。

檢察官或警察機關得為前項延長保護令之聲請。

被害人或第五條第一項後段規定聲請權人聲請變更或延長保護令，於法院裁定前，原保護令不失其效力。檢察官及警察機關依前項規定聲請延長保護令，亦同。

法院受理延長保護令之聲請後，應即時通知被害人、聲請人、相對人、檢察官及警察機關。

第 14 條

法院應於核發保護令後二十四小時內發送被害人、聲請人、相對人、裁定內容所指定之人及執行之機關。

有關保護令之送達、期日、期間及證據，準用民事訴訟法之規定。

保護令由直轄市、縣（市）主管機關執行之；執行之方法、應遵行程序及其他相關事項之辦法，由中央主管機關定之。

第 15 條

保護令之程序，除本法別有規定外，準用非訟事件法有關規定。

關於保護令之裁定，除有特別規定者外，得為抗告；抗告中不停止執行。

對於抗告法院之裁定，不得再抗告。

第 16 條

被害人、聲請人或相對人對於執行保護令之方法、應遵行之程序或其他侵害利益之情事，得於執行程序終結前，向執行之機關聲明異議。

前項聲明異議，執行之機關認其有理由者，應即停止執行並撤銷或更正已為之執行行為；認其無理由者，應於十日內加具意見，送核發保護令之法院裁定之。

對於前項法院之裁定，不得抗告。

第 17 條

外國法院關於跟蹤騷擾行為之保護令，經聲請中華民國法院裁定承認後，得執行之。

被害人或聲請權人向法院聲請承認外國法院關於跟蹤騷擾行為之保護令，有民事訴訟法第四百零二條第一項第一款至第三款所列情形之一者，法院應駁回其聲請。

外國法院關於跟蹤騷擾行為之保護令，其核發地國對於中華民國法院之保護令不予承認者，法院得駁回其聲請。

第 18 條

實行跟蹤騷擾行為者，處一年以下有期徒刑、拘役或科或併科新臺幣十萬元以下罰金。

攜帶凶器或其他危險物品犯前項之罪者，處五年以下有期徒刑、拘役或科或併科新臺幣五十萬元以下罰金。

第一項之罪，須告訴乃論。

檢察官偵查第一項之罪及司法警察官因調查犯罪情形、蒐集證據，認有調取通信紀錄及通訊使用者資料之必要時，不受通訊保障及監察法第十一條之一第一項所定最重本刑三年以上有期徒刑之罪之限制。

第 19 條

違反法院依第十二條第一項第一款至第三款所為之保護令者，處三年以下有期徒刑、拘役或科或併科新臺幣三十萬元以下罰金。

第 20 條

法院審理前二條犯罪案件不公開。

第 21 條

行為人經法官訊問後，認其犯第十八條第二項、第十九條之罪嫌疑重大，有事實足認為有反覆實行之虞，而有羈押之必要者，得羈押之。

第 22 條

本法施行細則，由主管機關定之。

第 23 條

本法自公布後六個月施行。

Title: Stalking and Harassment Prevention Act

Announced Date: 2021-12-01

Category: Ministry of the Interior

Article 1 This Act is hereby enacted to protect personal physical and mental safety, freedom of movement, personal privacy and information privacy, avoid being stalked and harassed, and maintain personal dignity.

Article 2 The competent authorities referred to in this Act shall be the Ministry of the Interior for the central government, special municipality governments for the special municipalities, the county (city) governments for the county (city). For matters specified in this Act, the competent authorities and the regulating departments of each objective shall, within the scope of their powers and responsibilities and based on the needs of prevention of stalking and harassment, actively plan all and any of the necessary protection, prevention and promotion measures, and shall also respond to the prevention and control operations of relevant agencies with full cooperation. Their powers and responsibilities are as follows:

1. Competent authorities: Research, planning, formulation and interpretation of prevention policies, regulations and plans; case statistics and announcements; on-the-job education and training of relevant staff; coordination work and supervision to prevent stalking and harassment, and other related matters.
2. Agencies that regulate social affairs: Protection and assistance for victims of stalking and harassment, and cooperation in the promotion of stalking and harassment prevention measures and advocacy and other related matters.
3. Agencies that regulate public health: Physical and mental treatment and counseling for victims of stalking and harassment, and provision of related materials such as treatment plans for the defendant by the orders of the courts.
4. Agencies that regulate education: The promotion of education for prevention of stalking and harassment at schools of all levels, maintenance of relevant rights and interests of education and the support of school counseling for the victims of stalking and harassment, and the improvement of the handling of cases of stalking and harassment on campus.
5. Agencies that regulate labor: Occupational safety of the victims, education of prevention of stalking and harassment at workplaces, and provision or referral of physical and mental treatment and counseling.
6. Judicial agencies: Investigation, corrections, and recidivism prevention for the crimes of stalking and harassment.
7. Other measures to prevent and control stalking and harassment shall be

handled by the regulatory agencies of the relevant industries per such agencies respective authority

The central government competent authority shall establish an advisory group to prevent stalking and harassment promotion and to promote the foregoing matters. For the composition of such advisory group, the number of scholars, experts, members of non-governmental organizations and representatives of relevant agencies selected (designated) shall not be less than one-half of the total group members, and the number of members of any gender shall not be less than one-third of the total members.

Article 3 The stalking and harassing behaviors specified in this Act refer to any of the following behaviors through the use of persons, vehicles, tools, equipment, electronic communications measures, the Internet, or any other methods to repeatedly or continue to exert anything sexual or gender-related towards a specific person against his/her will, which intimidates such specific person and sufficiently affects his/her daily life or social activities:

1. Monitoring, observing, tracking or learning the whereabouts of the specific person.
2. Approaching the specific person's residence, place of residence, school, workplace, frequently-visited places by stalking, keeping watch, tailing or any other similar methods.
3. Warning, threatening, mocking, insulting, discriminating, hateful, disparaging or using other similar words or actions against the specific person.
4. Interfering with the specific person by telephone, fax, electronic communication measures, the Internet, or other equipment.
5. Asking for date, to maintain contact, or to pursue the specific person.
6. Sending, retaining, displaying, or broadcasting texts, pictures, audios, images, or any other items of the specific person.
7. Notifying or presenting information to the specific person or items that may be harmful to the specific person's reputation.
8. Misuse of the specific personal data or ordering goods or services for the specific person without his/her consent.

This Act is also applicable to the stalking and harassing behaviors through the use of any of the methods specified in the preceding paragraph to exert anything sexual or gender-related on any specific person's spouse, immediate relatives, cohabiting relatives, or anyone having a close social relationship with such specific person against their will, which intimidates them and sufficiently affects their daily life or social activities.

Article 4 Upon accepting reporting of cases of stalking and harassment, the police shall immediately commence investigations, prepare written records, and inform

the victims of the rights and services that are available to them.

If during the investigation of the cases stated in the preceding paragraph a suspected stalking and harassing criminal has been identified, the police shall in accordance with their authority issue a written warning to such perpetrator or upon the victim's request; and if necessary, other appropriate measures shall be taken to protect the victim.

If the perpetrator or victim is dissatisfied with the issuance or non-issuance of the written warning of the police, he/she may, within ten days after receiving the notice of the written warning or non-issuance of a written warning, submit the objection to the supervising agency of such police.

If the police believe that the submitted objection of the preceding paragraph is justifiable, it shall correct the issuance or non-issuance immediately; if it finds such objection to be unjustifiable, it shall submit the reasons in writing to the supervising agency within five days for further resolution. If the supervising agency believes the reasons of the police are justifiable, it shall immediately make any relevant correction; if it finds such reasons to be unjustifiable, it shall maintain its original resolution.

The perpetrator or victim may not submit an objection to the supervising agency's decision described in the preceding paragraph.

Article 5 If within two years after the perpetrator has been warned in writing by the police in accordance with second paragraph in the preceding Article and continues the stalking and harassment, the victim may apply to the court for a protection order; if the victim is a minor, a physically or mentally challenged person, or someone who has difficulty in appointing an agent for any reason, his/her spouse, legal representative, or relatives by blood or marriage within the third degree may apply to the court for the protection order on his/her behalf.

The prosecutor or police in accordance with their respective authority may apply to the court for a protection order.

The petition, revocation, modification, extension of, and objection to a protection order are all exempt from court cost, and the provisions of Article 77-23 Paragraph 4 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

A civil protection order petition to prevent stalking and harassment behaviors among family members and between a current or former partner in an intimate relationship who does not live with the victim as defined by the Domestic Violence Prevention Act shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the Domestic Violence Prevention Act. The provisions of this Act regarding a protection petition shall not apply.

Article 6 A protection order petition shall be made in the official written format. It shall

be submitted to the district court in the jurisdiction where the victim's or the accused's residence is located, or of the location where the stalking and harassing behaviors or the aftermath of same occurred.

In order to determine whether it has the jurisdiction, the court may investigate where is the residence of the victim or the accused. If the petitioner or the victim requests that the victim's residence remain confidential, the inquiry by court shall be kept confidential, the transcript and related materials shall be sealed, and public attendance prohibited.

Article 7 The written petition stated in the preceding Article shall specify the following items:

1. Names and domiciles or residences of the petitioner and the victim; if the petitioner is an institution, its name and office address.
2. The accused's name, domicile or residence and national identification number.
3. If any, the name, domicile or residence of the legal representative or the agent and its relationship with the petitioner and/or accused.
4. The reasons and the facts for the petition, which shall include the description of specific measures required by the petition.
5. Evidence necessary to prove the fact or to make a preliminary showing.
6. Attached documents and a numbered list thereof.
7. The court name; and
8. The year, month and the day of month.

The petition stated in the preceding Paragraph may omit the petitioner or victim's domicile or residence, and may only show the place to where it shall be sent.

The petitioner or his/her agent shall sign the petition; if he/she is unable to sign, he/she may have the other party sign his/her name and have the petition stamped or fingerprinted by the petitioner or the agent.

Article 8 If there is any deficiencies in the procedures or documents seeking a protection order, the court shall issue a ruling that rejects the petition. However, by court order, curable deficiencies may be cured within a cure period.

Article 9 After the court accepts the petition, in addition to ordering the petitioner to make a statement in the official written format or specific matters no later than a specified date, the court shall promptly serve a copy of the petition to the accused, and order the accused to submit his/her response no later than a specified date.

Article 10 Court proceedings for a protection order shall be closed to the public. The court may within its authority or upon request investigate the facts and necessary evidence, and may separately conduct interrogations; when

necessary, on the basis of its authority or upon request it may perform such relevant processes outside the courtroom, or utilize technological tools or other appropriate measures that isolate the parties and allow for mutual transmission of audio and video.

In order to investigate the facts, the court may order the parties or legal representatives to attend a hearing in person.

If the court considers either of the parties' representation or statement to be unclear or incomplete, it may inform such party to provide clarification or supplementary information.

After the court agrees to hear a protection order petition, it shall commence the hearing process immediately. The victim, petitioner, or accused's involvement in other investigations or litigation shall not be grounds to delay issuance of a protection order.

Anyone who in the course of a work or business relationship knows or possesses a victim's name, date of birth, domicile, and other information sufficient to identify a victim shall keep such information confidential except as otherwise provided by law or regulation. When necessary, the police shall take sufficient measures to safeguard the confidentiality of a victim.

Any and all documents prepared by administrative or judicial agencies that require public disclosure shall redact the victim's name, date of birth, residence, and other information sufficient to identify such victim.

Article 11 If a petitioner other than the victim is unable to continue the procedure due to death, disqualification or any other matters, within ten days of the occurrence of such event, other petitioners may seek to act on the petitioner's behalf; the court may also per its authority make such notification to a person undertaking such role.

Notwithstanding the absence of a petitioner for the petition procedure, the court shall continue the procedure if it deems it necessary to do so.

If the victim or accused dies prior to the ruling, the petition procedure shall be deemed to have terminated.

Article 12 After the conclusion of the hearings, if the court recognizes that stalking and harassment is factually established and intervention is required, it shall issue a protection order including one or more of the following items upon request or per its authority:

1. Prohibit the accused from conducting any of the behaviors stated in each subparagraph of Article 3, Paragraph 1, and may order the defendant to stay away from any specific place or maintain a specified physical distance.
2. Prohibit the accused from accessing the victim's household registration information.

3. Order the accused to fully participate in a course of treatment.
4. Clearly specify other necessary measures to prevent the accused from stalking and harassing.

The parameters of a course of treatment for the accused shall be stipulated by the central government competent health authorities.

The petitioner's domicile, residence, and other contact information shall not be indicated on the protection order.

Article 13 The protection order shall be valid for a maximum of two years, and it shall become effective upon its issuance.

Prior to the expiration of the protection order, the court may per its authority revoke, change or extend it, or do so upon the petition submitted by the victim or the petitioner per the second sentence of Article 5, Paragraph 2; each extension of a protection order shall not exceed two years.

The prosecutor or police may apply to a court for the extension of the protection order as stated in the preceding paragraph.

If the victim or the petitioner per the second sentence of Article 5, Paragraph 2 applies to modify or extend the protection order, the original order shall remain valid until the court issues its decision. This requirement also applies should, based on the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the prosecutor or police apply to extend a protection order.

After the court agrees to hear a petition for an extension of a protection order, it shall immediately notify the victim, the petitioner, the accused, the prosecutor and the police.

Article 14 The court shall issue the protection order to the victim, the petitioner, the accused, any person designated in the court ruling, and the relevant enforcement agency within 24 hours after the court's issues said order.

The Code of Civil Procedure provisions shall apply mutatis mutandis to the serving, expiry date, length, and evidence thereof for a protection order.

The protection order shall be enforced by the special municipality, county (city) competent authorities; the method of enforcement, procedures to be observed, and other related matters shall be determined by the central government competent authority.

Article 15 Other than as provided in this act, the relevant provisions of the Non-Litigious Matters Act shall apply mutatis mutandis to protection order procedures.

A protection order ruling, in the absence of an applicable rule, may be appealed; provided, that during the appellate process, enforcement of the protection order does not cease.

The ruling of appellate court may not be further appealed.

Article 16 The victim, the petitioner, or the accused may, prior to the conclusion of the

enforcement procedure, submit objections to the enforcement agency regarding the method of enforcement of the protection order, the procedures to be followed, or other matters that infringe their rights and interests. If the enforcement agency believes that the objection submitted per the preceding paragraph is justified, it shall immediately suspend, revoke or modify enforcement; if it finds such objection unjustified, within ten days it shall submit its reasons in writing to the court that issued the protection for the court to issue a ruling.

The court ruling in the preceding paragraph may not be appealed.

Article 17 Any foreign court's protection order against stalking and harassment may be enforced after approval by a court in the Republic of China.

The court shall reject the petition of the victim or the petitioner for recognition of any protection order against stalking and harassment issued by a foreign court if any circumstances stated in Article 402, Paragraph 1, Subparagraphs 1 to 3 in the Code of Civil Procedure apply.

A court may reject a petition to recognize a foreign court protection order against stalking and harassment whose jurisdiction does not recognize protection orders issued by the courts of the Republic of China.

Article 18 Anyone who conducts stalking and harassment may be sentenced to imprisonment of not more than one year or detention; in lieu thereof, or in addition thereto, a fine of not more than one hundred thousand New Taiwan Dollars may be imposed.

Anyone who commits the crimes stated in the preceding paragraph with lethal weapons or other dangerous objects shall be sentenced to the imprisonment of not more than five years, or detention; in lieu thereof, or in addition thereto, a fine of not more than five hundred thousand New Taiwan Dollars may be imposed.

Prosecution for an offense specified in the preceding paragraph may be instituted only upon complaint.

The provisions concerning the offense punishable by a term imprisonment of more than three years as specified in Article 11-1, Paragraph 1 of the Communication Security and Surveillance Act does not apply if it is deemed to be necessary to obtain the communication records and information of the communications when the prosecutor investigates and police collect evidence for the crimes stated in paragraph one of this Article.

Article 19 Violators of a protection order issued by a court in accordance with Article 12, Paragraph 1, Subparagraphs 1 to 3 shall be sentenced to imprisonment of not more than three years, or detention; in lieu thereof, or in addition thereto, a fine of not more than three hundred thousand New Taiwan Dollars may be imposed.

- Article 20 Court hearings with regard to the offenses that violate the proceeding two articles shall be closed to the public.
- Article 21 If after interrogation, the court believes that the accused is, beyond a reasonable doubt, suspected to have committed the crimes stated in Article 18, Paragraph 2 or Article 19, and the facts are sufficient to believe that there is a risk of criminal recidivism and detention is necessary, the accused may be detained.
- Article 22 The enforcement rules of this Act shall be enacted by the central government competent authority.
- Article 23 This Act shall come into effect six months after promulgation.